

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1867.

The Working of Co-operative Stores in England.

The idea of labor becoming its own capital, or, in other words, of capital being made out of labor, originated not with the philosophers or statisticians of the Old World, but with a band of indigent weavers, possessed of little or no education, knowing little or nothing of theories, and dealing only with plain facts.

The authors of the system of co-operation which is now being discussed so freely throughout this country, and which threatens to work to a great extent a revolution in our markets, were a dozen workmen of Rochdale, England.

A sketch of the rise and progress of the first co-operative society is furnished by Eugene Richter, and is instructive as illustrating the great things which industry and frugality can achieve without any aid from capital.

whose support has been for years deemed essential to any enterprise. It was in November, 1843, that a dozen poor weavers met at a tavern in Rochdale, a manufacturing town in England, to "consult concerning ways and means of raising themselves out of their wretched poverty into a comfortable existence."

It was then agreed that the advice of one of their number, whose name is not preserved, should be adopted. He declared that "if we cannot get higher wages, the only thing to be done is to make what we do get go further. If we cannot increase our income let us manage our outgo, and the only way to do that may be that, with what we thus save, we may commence an undertaking which shall give us an income in addition to our wages. No doubt each one by himself can do but little, yet what if we set back to back, and join hands as to-day we have joined speech, for the improvement of our condition? What is impossible for one man is easy for three, and as true as I am as old as the world, only look around in the world to-day! Here are railroads built, canals dug, undertakings of every sort commenced, which would be hopeless for a single individual's strength, but which are easy enough for many united. I know very well that none of us now are rich enough to buy up railroads and canals, but we begin at once with building railroads? Could we not commence with small things, were it nothing more than the purchase of the most indispensable necessaries of life? Our savings might even now be sufficient for that, if we put them into the pot together!"

This common-sense idea was adopted. Each laborer paid in twenty pence a week, and the "Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers" was started. From that association sprang all the co-operative stores now in operation, and after it is being modelled all those now being originated in the United States.

The progress made by the "Pioneers" was really astonishing. During the first year they received but \$135. Yet they persevered, and after an existence of twenty years we find the following statement of their condition in 1865:—It had increased to 5326 members, and during the first quarter of 1865 its sales amounted to £52,870 (\$255,890), on which the profit was £6516 (\$31,540), or 13-10 per cent. The stock of the members in the society amounted to £78,810 (\$379,472), or about £15 (\$72-60) each.

More Names Wanted.

We understand that the partisans of Judge Ludlow, not satisfied with the recommendation obtained for him some time since from a few of the members of the bar, are now circulating, or about to circulate, a similar paper for the signature of merchants and other business men. We do not object to this as an innocent recreation on the part of those engaged in it. The obtaining of signatures to a paper, except where the payment of money is involved, is one of the easiest things in the world. You can get them by the wagon load. But we object to any such circulating documents being taken as an expression of the sentiments of the Republican party in this city. A Convention, properly and regularly chosen in accordance with the usages of the party, is the only recognized organ the party has. If Judge Ludlow can come up there with his papers properly signed by a majority of the Republican voters of Philadelphia, we have no doubt his case will be favorably considered.

The Example of Judge Jeffreys.

Our Democratic morning contemporary has a heavy article on "Sir George Jeffreys of England." It seems that Jeffreys was a Judge appointed to do the bidding of the king, just as Judge Sharswood, by being nominated upon an outrageous and disgraceful platform, is expected to do the bidding of the Democratic leaders who have nominated him.

A Significant Statement.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S course has puzzled a great many people. Perhaps the following statement may serve to explain the matter a little. The Cincinnati Gazette says it occurs in the testimony of a former aide to President Johnson, taken by the Judiciary Committee:—"I did call on him (Johnson) at Mr Hooper's house, I think on the night of the 6th of May, 1865—Saturday evening. In the course of the conversation I remarked, 'Governor, you look tired. Being President is hard work and small thanks, isn't it?' He replied, 'Yes, particularly when a man is litted into it on another man's coat tail. He stopped a moment, as if in thought, and continued, 'The man who gets the McClellan vote, with the anti-negro suffrage vote of the Republican party, will get the Southern vote, and that will elect the next President.'"

which has heretofore attended the effort shows that the plan will pay handsomely if properly managed. The same result has been attained in Germany as in Great Britain. We are told by Mr. Richter that while in 1850 the associations numbered half-a-dozen, they now exceed two hundred. As an instance of their success we may quote the case of the one at Zurich, which is the largest. In 1854, at its eighteen stores, it did a business of \$28,063 thalers, and sold at its bakery during the same year 1,265,640 pounds of bread. Besides its fund of 42,669 thalers, the real estate of the company is valued at 165,955 thalers, on which the bakery and a vast central store are situated.

When we remember that a thaler is about seventy cents in our coin, we can estimate the success of the enterprise.

We notice that similar attempts are now being made in New York, and it is probable that they will also be made in our own city. We expect to see the day, and that not far distant, when the lessons taught by the Old World will be learned here, and when a score of well-managed associations will stimulate energy and promote production without incurring any conflict between capital and labor. The system of co-operation applied to industry is much sounder than that of "strikes," which leads to an antagonism, and cannot but result disastrously to all concerned.

The Duty of the District Attorney with Reference to the Rioters.

An Alderman of this city and a Councilman have lately been engaged in a gross and dangerous violation of law. They are charged with having been the leaders in a disgraceful riot. Now, no matter what City Councils may do, there is no question as to the duty of the District Attorney in the premises; and that is to have these men indicted and brought to trial. The facts are open and notorious; the people are calling on the District Attorney, as their agent for the prosecution of criminals, to bring these rioters to justice.

If such disgraceful things are allowed to go on, we shall soon sink to the level of New York, whose local administration of justice has become a hissing and a byword. The question, therefore, is, will the District Attorney do his duty? He has already won some laurels in the prosecution of crime, where the criminals were poor and friendless; but here is a case where a tremendous pressure is being made to turn him aside from the path of duty. Can he withstand it? Here he encounters power and influence; he has backbone enough to stand up to the work, or will he meekly yield, and allow crime to ride roughshod over the city?

These are very serious questions for Mr. Mann. They are being asked by nine-tenths of the honest, order-loving citizens of this city, irrespective of party. They relate to his integrity as a man and an officer. How will he answer them?

MORMON PROSPECTS.

Referring to the recent arrival of about four hundred Mormon emigrants, the New York Tribune says:—"By all accounts it seems certain that they will find their paradise in a sad turmoil when they get to it, and the Saints in a most ungodly rumpus. The scum to which we alluded a short time ago has become so wide, and has made such an ugly wound, that there is little prospect of its ever being healed. Brigham Young is boldly denounced. His followers have ceased to obey him; his adversaries set him at defiance. When he falls, the keystone of the Mormon structure is overthrown. The Latter-Day Church cannot outlast its great prophet. It is said that Young is about to remove to the newly discovered gold mines of Utah; but we are loth to believe that he so quickly gives up the fight, and it is more probable that he will make a determined stand at his capital. At any rate, the Mormon difficulty, which has perplexed us for so many years, seems to be rapidly solving itself without our assistance. In another generation we may hope to see the polygamists of the great plains quietly absorbed by a law-abiding and industrious race of new settlers. If they withstand the combined influences of internal discord, the Pacific railway, and the tide of immigration which will be attracted to Utah by the discovery of gold in the Territory, they will show a stability and strength of character to which history affords no parallel."

SEENING THE FRENCH ELEPHANT.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, during his visit to Paris, has seen Louis Napoleon, and the New York Times says the Rev. Doctor "is greatly disappointed with his presence and appearance. There is nothing to excite enthusiasm in his look or manner. His face is both impassive and unpromising, and he has a poor walk and an unperturbed presence. We must add to all that Dr. Bellows says, however, that the Third Napoleon does not differ from many other men of genius and power in these respects. The idea that great men must look as great as they are, and must be possessed of an awfully impressive presence, does not find much confirmation in the history of the world's masters."

FOREST EXTENSION IN FRANCE.

The effect of the laws against cutting and in favor of planting trees in France has been such that, of late years, instead of a steady decrease in the extent of woodland in the empire, there has been a constant gain. In 1850 the wooded surface of France was 8,783,343 hectares, or less than 23,500,000 acres; the whole number of acres of land in France being at least 125,000,000. In 1855 the number of hectares of wood had increased to over 9,000,000, or nearly a million acres more than fifteen years before.

THE SLEIGHT OF THE EGYPTIAN VICEROY.

Not a single member of the royal family was present at the Charing-cross station to receive the Viceroy of Egypt. The Prince of Wales, who, when in Egypt, was received with the most splendid hospitality by his highness, preferred the part of guest to that of host, and dined with the Guards. An English paper says:—"If Napoleon felt a difficulty on the score of court etiquette in meeting the Viceroy, the Prince of Wales should have felt none. His royal highness is as much a subject as the Pacla."

A New Phase of the Bankruptcy Act.

From the Boston Journal, July 30. In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Lowell, a hearing was had on the petition of Moses C. Smith, bankrupt, to have the jurisdiction of his case transferred from this Court to the District Court of New Hampshire. It appeared that the petitioner, a resident of West Newbury, in this State, had been carrying on business in Hampshire, N. H., in company with Nathaniel C. Smith, of that town, under the firm name of N. C. & M. C. Smith. The firm had failed, and his partner had fled in the District Court of New Hampshire on the 20th of last June a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. The Bankruptcy Act provides that all cases under it shall be tried in the district where the partners reside, and as in this case each partner resides in a different State, the same case would have to be tried in two different Courts. The petitioner, therefore, prayed that further proceedings in this Court be stayed, and the Court of New Hampshire be allowed to have exclusive jurisdiction over the same. After hearing the argument of the counsel, Judge Lowell ordered that proceedings in this Court be stayed until further order. This is the first case of the kind that has come up in this district since the Bankruptcy law went into operation, and it excited considerable interest among those concerned.

Innocent Amusement in Texas.

The scene is a town of interior Texas. The actors are two planters of the old regime. They sit under a verandah, smoking and spitting. Jones—"Come, Smith, let's ride home." Smith—"I'm not ready yet. I have not shot a nigger to-day. I won't go home without shooting a nigger." Jones—"Well, it's late now; too late to shoot niggers to-day." Smith—"No, it is not; I'm not going home without shooting a nigger." Jones—"Shoot that boy walking over there." Smith—"Looking at him critically—"No, I won't shoot him; he's rather a good fellow; I'll shoot another." Jones—"Well, come mount; we'll see one on the road." They mount and ride away. Presently they are fired on by a mob of which sits a negro man. Smith reins up. "There, I guess I'll shoot him; he's a good mark there." He pulls out his pistol, fires, kills the negro. Smith—"Now we'll go home; I made up my mind to shoot a nigger before I went home this night." Jones and Smith were arrested; being "gentlemen" they demanded to be handed over to the civil authorities. They were at once let out on easy bail. Thereupon the military authorities arrested them; and we hear they are to be tried by military authority, and will probably be hanged—unless somebody bails them again. This is an actual and recent occurrence, related to us by a Texan.—N. Y. Ec. Post.

French Commerce.

The Director-General of Customs has published the returns of the foreign trade of France for the first five months of the current year. They show to the 1st of April a diminution of 173,000 francs in the exports, and an augmentation of 117,000,000 in the imports, as compared with 1866. The month of May was not favorable to French industry and commerce; the total imports from the 1st of January to the 31st of May amounted to 1,303,000,000. In this amount the importation of grain and other articles of food, necessitated by the insufficiency of the harvest, stands at 258,000,000, or 33,000,000 more than in 1866. It is, however, from the table of exports that the embarrassments of industry may be seen. The amount of exports has fallen off during the period to which the returns relate by 108,000,000, and the product of industry for nearly 72,000,000. Silk tissues have declined 40,000,000; woollen tissues more than 11,000,000; articles of wearing apparel, 6,000,000; modes, from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000; cotton fabrics, 4,000,000; and articles in metal, 3,000,000. The general movement in commerce for the present year shows, for exports, 1,303,000,000, and for imports, 1,293,000,000, or a monthly average of imports of 200,000,000, and of exports, 255,000,000. For the same period—that is, from the 1st of January to the 31st of May last year—the value of exports of every kind exceeded by 322,000,000 that of imports.

The French Turf—Triumph of an American Trotter.

From Galignani's Messenger, July 19. A trotting match between Mr. Chambers' American horse Little Joe and Viscount Aguado's Mario has just taken place in the Bois de Boulogne, and was won by the former, who went over the distance of three kilometres (one mile seven furlongs) in six minutes and twelve seconds, beating Mario by twenty lengths. During the Amiens meeting Mr. Carter's Trusty was claimed by Mr. H. Jennings for 2500 francs, and sold to Lagrange's Rabelais by Captain Fitzroy for 625 francs. The committee of the French Jockey Club have just rejected a proposal to have the Grand Prix de Paris run on a week day; a motion to receive post engagements, with an increased entry and forfeit for non-appearance, was likewise not adopted. The only modification agreed to was to close the entries on the 1st of October instead of the 1st of August, as hitherto, and to admit a smaller forfeit of 100 francs to be deducted in the 1st of May following, that is, about one year before the running. The entire stud of M. de Lonjon, one of the largest racing stables in the south of France, is to be sold during the Mont-de-Marsan (Landes) meeting, on Monday next. It comprises in all twenty-nine lots.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS.

Cheap and good. — Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale. No. 100, N. 3rd St. H. HARRIS & CO., No. 149 NORTH NINTH STREET.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph."

and Cooper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED FROM FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS TO NO. 148, SIXTH STREET, SECOND FLOOR ABOVE WALNUT. OFFICES—No. 148, SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7304p

PARSEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may examine the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement. For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty, Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7304ptf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY OFFICE.

No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and will be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867. A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next. All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. A. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY.

No. 248 FRANKFORD ROAD. July 26, 1867. All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of the Company, and who have not yet paid the Ninth Instalment of Five Dollars are hereby notified that the said ninth instalment will be due on the 1st of August, 1867. By order of the Board, JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY.

No. 209 WALNUT STREET. NOTICE: A Dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share has been declared, payable on demand, on the 1st of July, 1867. S. ALTER, Treasurer. 7303pt

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

WILLIAM F. SCHEIDT, Twenty-first Ward, 1723 1/2 Market Street. Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

AT ALL SEASONS, IN ALL CLIMES.

ALL kinds of amputations, and by individuals engaged in RABBIT'S EFFERVESCENT APERIENT will be found the best treatment of five dollars each, containing the river, and preventing cholera, typhoid, and all other diseases. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Health consists in the purity of the blood, and solids which compose the whole system by its course through the veins and arteries. Holloway's Pills not only expel all humors which taint or impurify the blood, but purify and invigorate it, and by supplying the system with wholesome stimulants to the circulation they strengthen each part, and give tone to the whole frame. Sold by all Druggists. 7303tmsd

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED FINEST PRICES.

Superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold at most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand, rent, tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to. 619 1/2 Market Street. Warehouses, No. 1108 CHESTNUT ST.

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION. STEINWAY & SONS beg to announce most positively that they have been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS.

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